# Thousands of Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect

'Almost every one, from personal experience, knows that the effects of any kind of severe physical strain are felt, first of all, in the small of the back-in other words, in those Vital Organs, the Kidneys. This is as true in the case of the very powerful as it is with one of less strength, and it is especially true whenever the kidneys are weak or out of order.

The Great Kidney Remedy Swamp-Root, strengthens the kidneys and through them helps all the other organs.

WOMEN suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not always correctly understood; in many cases when doctoring, they are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for their ills, when, in fact, disordered kidneys are the chief cause of their distressing troubles. Perhaps you suffer almost continually with pain in the back, bearing-down feelings, headache and ut-

### Didn't Know I Had Kidney Trouble.

I had tried so many remedies without their hav ing benefited me that I was about discouraged



but in a few days after taking your wonderfu Swamp-Root I began to feel better. I was out of health and run down generally, had no appetite, was dizzy and suffered with headache no appetite, was dizzy and sinered with headache most of the time. I did not know that my kidneys were the cause of my trouble, but somehow felt they might be, and I began taking Swamp-Root as above stated. There is such a pleasant taste to Swamp-Root and it goes right to the spot and drives disease out of the system. It has cured me, making me stronger and better in every way, and I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers. Gratefully vours. Gratefully yours,
Mrs. A. L. WALKER,
46 West Linden st., Atlanta, Ga.

THE MILD and extraordinary efsoon realized. It stands the highest turned and today I am as well as ever. distressing cases. A trial will convince any one—and you may have a sample bottle sent free by mail.

In taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-

In taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Na-

ture, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that has ever been discovered. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

YOUR poor health makes you nervous, irritable and at times despondent; but thousands of just such suffering or broken-down women are being restored to health and strength every day by the use of that wonderful discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

#### Today I Am in Splendid Health.

About 18 months ago I had a very severe attack of grip. I was extremely sick for three weeks, and



left with excruciating pains in my back, which convinced me that I had a severe kidney trouble. My physical condition was such that I had no strength and was all run down.

My sister, Mrs. C. E. Littlefield of Lynn, advised ne to give Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root a trial. I procured a bottle and inside of three days con menced to get relief. I followed up that bottle fect of the world-famous kidney and with another, and at the completion of this one bladder remedy, Swamp-Root, is found I was completely cured. My strength refor its wonderful cures of the most | feet a great deal of the time and have to use

obliged to pass water very often night and day. After I had used a sample bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, sent me on my request, I experienced relief and immediately bought of my druggist two large bottles and continued taking it regularly. am pleased to say that Swamp-Root cured me entirely. I can now stand on my feet all day without any bad symptoms whatever. Swamp-Root has proved a blessing to me. Gratefully yours,

MRS. E. AUSTIN.

new life and activity to the kidneys,

Swamp-Root a Blessing

to Women.

My kidneys and bladder gave me great trouble for

over two months and I suffered untold misery.

tire constitution.

Mrs. E. AUSTIN, 19 Nassau st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## To Prove What SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, Will do for YOU, Every Reader of The Washington Star May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

EDITORIAL NOTICE—No matter how many doctors you have tried—no matter how much money you may have spent on other medicines, you really owe it to yourself, and to your family, to at least give Swamp-Root a trial. Its strongest friends today are those who had almost given up hope of ever becoming well again. So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery. Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact, their very lives, to its wonderful curative properties. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Washington Daily Star. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer. If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

### MINE WORKERS ELECT OFFICERS. Illinois, John Fahy of Pennsylvania dis-John Mitchell Still at Head of the trict No. 1. Organization.

A dispatch from Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday says: The report of the tellers on the election of national officers of the United Mine Workers was received by the convention today. President Mitchell, Vice President Lewis and Secretary-Treasurer Wilson are reelected. The newly elected delegates to the American Federation of Labor are John Mitchell, T. L. Lewis, W. B. Wilson, W. H. Haskins of Ohio, William Ryan of place for the next national convention.

trict No. 9 and John T. Dempsey of dis-

The newly elected auditors are: John Mossap of Ohio, Patrick Fitzsimmons of anthracite district No. 1, Michael Mac-Taggart of Pennsylvania.

The new board of tellers is composed of Matt Charlton of Illinois, Wm. Fitzsim-mons of Pennsylvania and James Pritch-The full vote of the organization was

not cast; Mitchell, as the head of the ticket, received 92,633 votes, Lewis received 91,810 votes and Wilson 91,875. They had no opposition.

# The Case of Joseph W. Parish.

The controller of the treasury has rendered a decision in the case of Joseph W. Parish against the United States. The claim grew out of a contract dated March 5. 1863, to furnish the medical department of the army in the middle west for a specified period with ice at a fixed price. By an act passed by Congress last year the controller was instructed to examine the case and to pay to Parish any amount found to be due under his contract. The auditor for the War Department found a balance in favor of the claimant of \$181,358. This findthey had no opposition.

Indianapolis was selected as the meeting who finds nothing due, and so closes the

Size and Wealth of Ancient Thebes Indicated.

AVENUE OF SPHINXES

MEMORIES OF THE SPLENDOR AND POWER OF EGYPT.

Statues and Temples Built by Rameses the Great to Exploit His Achievements.

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS. ecial Correspondence of The Evening Star Chicago Record-Heraid.

LUXOR, Egypt, December 28, 1903. Luxor is a modern Arab village, occupying part of the site of the ancient city of Thebes, which stretched back into the des-NOT only does Swamp-Root bring ert on both sides of the Nile. It stands on the eastern bank, nearly opposite the fa-

> Thebes, like London, occupied both sides of a river, and must have extended over an enormous area. The typography is favorable for a large city and the extent over which the ruins are scattered gives a hint of its size and population.

Some archaeologists think that Thebes had a million of people. But of its thousands of palaces and hundreds of temples, its mighty walls and massive gates, there great central period of Egyptian art, and the most powerful period of Egyptian art, and the most powerful period of Egyptian history. Rameses II made it his capital. Behind the ruins, reaching far back into the desert, is a range of granite mountains, with valleys radiating in different directions, which were used as a necropolis, and among them, carved into the living rock. among them, carved into the living rock; are the tombs of the kings.

The river widens here, and between the two ranges of mountains that once formed

its banks is a rich plain, broken here and there by clumps of palm trees and sycamores, which produces two crops of wheat every year. Luxor should be a prosperous town, because of the rich agricultural re-sources around it, but to us it is interesting as one of the most popular health resorts of Egypt and the home of its grandest

#### Grandest in the World.

Upon the bank of the river are two groups of temples, the most extensive and imposing in the Nile valley. One group is at Luxor, the other at Karnak, two miles farther up the river, and 4,000 years ago they were connected by a broad boulevard lined on either side with rows of Sphinxes, carved from massive blocks of stone and set facing each other at frequent intervals. It was the grandest avenue in the world, as hese were the grandest temples.

No such columns stand anywhere else; no such massive walls and arches; no such towering obelisks. Several acres of ground were covered with broken and recumbent statues, shattered columns, mu-tilated pillars and massive blocks of stone, which once formed buildings that are alluded to in Homer's "Iliad," for a knowledge of the grandeur of Thebes had reached the Greeks of that age, who wondered and gossiped about its hundred gates and the 20,000 charlots of war which Rameses II led to battle.

who saw the city, asserts that it was twelve miles in circumference and not only "the most beautiful and the stateliest city were a hundred stables on the river bank, he says, each of which was capable of holding 200 horses, and "no city under the sun is adorned with so many stately monuments of gold, silver and ivory and multitudes of colossi and obelisks cut out of one entire stone." He describes four temples, "the most ancient of which was in circuit thirteen furlongs (about one and high," and had a wall twenty-four feet broad; and the ornaments of this temple, Diodorus says, were suitable to its magnificence, both in cost and workmanship, but the silver and gold and the ivory and precious stones were carried away by the Persians.

# Imposing, Not Beautiful.

There is no doubt that these ruins are the most wonderful in the world, for the temples were built upon the same stunot beautiful, they were imposing.

Egyptian architecture is massive rather than beautiful, and suggests strength and endurance rather than taste and skill. Everything was on a colossal scale. The material is sandstone, limestone and granite. and it is roughly dressed. Archaeologists explain that the surface of the columns and walls was once covered with enamel, and that the coarseness of the stone was concealed by gilding and paint.

The walls were wonderfully carved and

painted, and where they have been protectwere 3,000 years ago. There are elaborate than two minutes, carrying down Capta sculptures of horses and chariots, fleets of Elias White and Mate Fred E. Peterson.

galleys and the panoramas of the struggles of gods and men. Here a king rides by in his golden charlot, followed by his ministers and warriors, attended by his fanbearers and priests who burn incense before him; in another place he is represented as sitting upon his throne in state, receiving tribute from conquered kings and princes and the homage of his court. Again he is portrayed with his terrible bow or he is portrayed with his terrible bow or battle sword, slaying his enemies by the thousands, or returning from the carnage of war with all the evidence of his tri-umphs, his captives and his booty.

#### Chronicles of Sesostris.

The great Sesostris, who is best known

to history as Rameses the Great, gets a great deal of glory from the walls of the temples, which he built himself, and the accounts of his adventures are so complimentary as to excite doubt as to their accuracy. For example, one series of sketches relates the history of a memorable cam-paign, which is commemorated upon the walls of nearly every temple and palace he built, and repeated upon his tomb by the royal scribes. There can be no doubt that it refers to some extraordinary display of courage and strength by this famous Phar-aoh, although it may not be strictly truthful, because it tells us that Sesostris, alone and individually, being separated from his army in battle and attended only by his chariot driver, trampled down a hundred thousand warriors like straw beneath his horses' feet, slew most of them with his own hand like a god, and those who escaped his sword he chased to the banks of the river and drove them over into the water, where they were gobbled up by the croco-

new life and activity to the kidneys, the cause of the trouble, but by strengthening the kidneys it acts as a general tonic and food for the entageneral tonic and food food food food food foo still living, and proclaimed him the regent of the deity. His ministers and attendants never addressed him except in such lan-guage as was used in the rituals for worship, and even his 400 wives, who ought to have known him thoroughly, are represented as adoring him. Every temple he erected was a monument to his own nobility; every statue of himself was intended to commemorate what he considered a worthy deed; no king before or after him ever had such colossal compliments, and yet, with his boundless power and his boundless is nothing left but piles of rubbish, heaps of ruins and a multitude of tombs spread over the hills. Thebes represented the own hand. He was the Pharaoh who persecuted the

children of Israel; he compelled them to make bricks for these temples; antiquarians fix the birth of Moses in the sixth year of his reign.

This morning I crossed the river and wandered among the ruins of Thebes and inspected the "Ramesseum," the palace in which this great king dwelt. It was one of the grandest buildings ever erected, and notwithstanding the thousands of years which have passed since it fell it can still be traced. Near by are the twin Colossi, two enormous monolithic statues, sitting 50 feet high without their pedestals, 18 feet and 3 inches across the shoulders, 22 feet and a inches across the shoulders, 22 feet and 4 inches across the hips. Each foot is 11 feet long, and according to the calculations the solid contents of each statue amount to 887 tons, so that they must have been the largest blocks of granite ever quarried. How they were brought here, how they were carved and how they were overthrown are problems which articles. overthrown, are problems which antiquar-ians are still discussing. But there is no doubt their intention was to glorify Ram-eses, the king of kings, for an inscription

#### "If any one would know how great I am let him excel my works." Luxor's Temple.

Compared with Karnak the temple of Luxor is not of the greatest importance. and until recent years the larger part of its courts and chambers were buried under the accumulated rubbish of twenty centuries, upon which a large number of houses stood. Excavations were made in the eighties by public subscription in England and the walls and columns have been strengthened with modern masonry.

The original temple was 500 feet long. to time by other kings until it covered an before the entrance. One of them remains there still, the other now decorates the Place de la Concorde, Paris. Between these obelisks stood a row of colossal statues of Rameses II, the builder, who, not satisfied with one, must have six to satisfy his vanity.

# The Karnak Wonder.

It was considered a duty for each Pharaoh to keep the old temples at Karnak in repair and to build a new one if he could raise the funds. In that way they grew from age to age, owing a colonnade to one king, an arch to another and a group of massive chambers to the next. This explains the variation in architecture and the great striking contrasts in the designs. Much written about and often painted, no words and no brush can adequately portray the great hall at Karnak, with its 124 mighty columns that radiate into avenues whichever way you look among them and are sculptured and painted with the his-tories of gods and kings. We know that the work was done by slaves, and each of the majestic columns represents the sacrifice of many innocents. We know that many have been drenched by the blood and tears of millions of poor creatures, but the men whose genius designed and whose skill brought them from the quarries and raised them here have been overlooked.

The schooners Ella Pressey of Thomas colors are almost as perfect today as they were 3,000 years ago. There are elaborate than two minutes, carrying down the cape Cod shore last Sunday night. The Pressey sank in less sculptures of horses and characters. ton, Me., and the Francis Schubert of Bos-

# van floutens Cocoa A perfect beverage—rich in nitrogenous elements. Best & Goes Farthest

GAS METERS CHEAT CONSUMERS. Report of New York State's Inspector to Gov. Odell.

A special dispatch to the New York Herald from Albany, N. Y., Monday says: In the report made to Governor Odell today by Jastrow Alexander, state inspector of gas meters, the inspector makes the assertion that one in five of the 72,958 private gas meters examined by his direction last year was found to be defective in favor of the gas companies.

It might be supposed that this would be enough, but Mr. Alexander declares that large gas bills are not due so much to defective meters as to the practice of the companies of forcing consumers to burn an excessive amount of gas by putting heavy pressure on the meters. The Herald adds: In the statistics pre

sented yesterday at the annual meeting of the Consolidated Gas Company it was shown that 20,227,832,000 feet of gas was sold during the year which ended Decem-ber 31 last. This is the record in the history of the company, and is an increase over the quantity sold in 1502 of 10 per

The increase in the volume of gas sold is reflected in the surplus of the corpora-tion. The company reports for the year a surplus of \$2,500,000, as compared with \$2,-100,000 in 1902, a gain of \$400,000 for the

#### TO DISTRIBUTE THE SCRIPTURES. An Appeal for Aid From the American Bible Society.

The American Bible Society has issued the following appeal:

"The American Bible Society has for nearly eighty-eight years pursued its single aim of circulating the Bible without note or comment in this and in all lands. For this purpose it has been concerned in securing translations of the Scriptures in nearly one hundred languages. It sustains close relation to the Christian churches of the United States as the ally and helper of their mission work at home and abroad and as such deserves and recives their sup-But. in addition, the effect of its labors

has been very marked upon our whole civ-ilization. To have circulated, as it has done, seventy-two million Bibles, Testaments, or portions thereof, is to have pow-erfully contributed to the moral health of the world. The social fabric of modern states has no surer foundation than the Bible, especially in a republic like ours, which rests upon the moral character and educated judgment of the individual. No thoughtful man can doubt that to decrease

'Inasmuch as the work of the society is in danger of being seriously crippled from ack of funds, its appeal for aid should meet generous response from all who love American institutions. We owe a debt to the Bible which can be partly paid now by carrying forward this great undertaking with increased vigor. The appeal bears the following signatures: President Roosevelt, former President Cleveland, Chief Justice Fuller of the

United States Supreme Court and Associate
Justices Harlan and Brewer; Secretary
Hay. Secretary Shaw, Secretary Wilson, Secretary Cortelyou, former Secretary of State John W. Foster, William J. Bryan, Senators Frye, Lodge, Morgan, Bard, Alger and Cockrell, and Representatives Payne, Dalzell and John S. Williams.

#### MIX-UP ON STAMPS SENT OUT. Soft-Gummed Ones Sent Where Hard Should Have Gone.

It is probably news to the majority of the people that the stamps they use on their letters are differently gummed at different seasons. The year is divided, for the purposes of this branch of the work of the Post Office Department, into winter and summer, and the stamps are gummed according to the season. Those for summer use have a harder gum than the ones that are intended for the cold weather, and to some of the northern points of the country the summer stamps are sent the whole year around, and vice versa. The stamps intended for use in the Philippines and Porto Rico are always of the winter variety and are soft gummed, while those for Alaska are summer stamps and have a harder gum on their backs. Stamps hav-

have been the result of his hurt without

justifying any such conclusions as the other men had arrived at.

He was, however, considerably mystified

about Stubbs; for Allan had been very fond of the dog—in fact, the two had been nearly inseparable—and when his friend ins sted on his taking the animal and keeping it indefi-

Nothing affected but the pain. ROYAL **HEADACHE TABLETS** A specific for headache At all druggists.

**苏米茶茶茶茶茶茶茶茶茶茶茶茶茶** ARCHITECTS-DRAUGHTSMEN-

-We supply all the materials required by architects, draughtsmen and artists. Standard and reliable qualities-all reasonably priced. Agents for Keuffel & Esser Co., N.Y

ARTISTS—

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WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY is her hair. If Gray or Bleached, it can be re-stored to its natural color without injury to health or scalp by one application of the

**Imperial Hair Regenerator** THE STANDARD HAIR COLORING, It is absolutely harmless. Any shade produced, Color fast, and ONE APPLICATION LASTS MONTHS. Sample of your hair colored free, Imperial Chem. Mrg. Co., 135W, 23d st., N.Y.
Sold and applied by
M. C. Whelan, 1105 P St. N.W.

Dust and dirt and have the floors like new-us Hodgkin's Dustless Floor Oil. Gallon.......60c Hodgkin's Paint Depot, 7th st.

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## Hair Goods REDUCED. SWITCHES, | Our invoices this season have been as

HAIR BRAIDS. PATENT

a temporary overstock.
We'll reduce that overstock by cutting prices substantially—in fact, to lower figures than we've ever yet quoted. POMPADOURS.

nary size and have cause

S. HELLER'S, 720 SEVENTH

# R · I · P · A · N · S

RIPANS TABULES are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in a single year. Constipation, heartburn, sick headache, dizziness, bad breath, sore throat and every illness arising from a disordered stomach are relieved or cured by Ripans Tabules. One will generally give relief within twenty minutes. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion. All druggists sell them.

ing the hard summer gum tend to warp in cold weather and the soft gum for win-ter use would be utterly impracticable during warm weather. Recently there has been a mistake made by the stamp division of the Post Office Department, and many offices have been getting the hard-gummed summer stamps instead of the winter va-The consequence was that they curled, and the people and the postmasters made loud complaints. An order was ac-cordingly issued by Mr. Madden, third assistant postmaster general, whose office controls the stamp supply, to the effect that if the stamps were returned to the department a new batch would be sent the offices and the trouble would cease.

Efforts are being made to consolidate the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank and the Mechanics' National Bank, both Wall



The dwarf watched his two lieutenants out of the compound bearing the muttled body of the dog between them; then he set off at a lumbering shuffle, looking, as he sped past lighted patches from the college offices, for all the world like some great ape-the long swing of his hairy arms and the forward droop of his shaggy head heightening the illusion. He was as nearly nude as decency would permit, and his massive black figure was unrelieved by a single touch of white, his langouti even bemighty loins without breaking the shadow note. This was the man's working costume; it left his great limbs free in matters of attack and defense—and if gossip is to be credited, these matters were of not infrequent occurrence. He was suspected of being the executive of Yah Mahommed's justice-which had the reputation of being arbitrary and decidedly unpleasant—besides holding his more envious office of guardholding his more envious office of guardian to the Chand ki Betl. More than one rash defier of the old Moslem had stumbled against this uncouth shadow in the nights when the moon was hid, and when he recovered from the meeting—if he was so fortunate the state of the checks and waked me up. I fetched Stubbs in and they had a deuce of a time. Sorry we disturbed you, old chap, but I had no idea they'd kick up such a racket." from the meeting-if he was so fortunate as to recover at all-he was very apt to mend his manners

Ben Alif shambled down the lane apiece, looking for some sign of his two other fol-lowers and the man they had pursued, but the lane was evidently empty, and mut-tering execrations on their heads in some outlandish tongue, he turned back toward

As a matter of fact, Abdulla Millik was at that moment safely tucked away in a cor-ner of the hospital cook-house, where he had arrived by a swift and skillful detour, successful, thanks more to the darkness and his pursuers' haste than to his own wits. Some hot coffee and a little rice, followed by a meditative birri, served to restore his courage somewhat, so that he trusty

even supposing the worst-that the Sahib had been hurt and also had seen him, Ab-dulla-still, even then, he had but done his duty, aye, a meritorious act! How was he to know that the Sahib went round masquerading in native clothes at night? And as for recognizing him, how was that to be expected when even the dog falled to do so? And here Abdulla laughed craftily, and made bold enough to leave the kitchen and hie him over to his own quarters, where he once more carefully rehearsed his storyin case of trouble. Meantime. Ben Alif had returned to the

doctor's veranda, and now stood halted at the window. He could see through to the farther door and he saw the doctor, rehabilitated, standing in the open doorway, talking to an apothecary who had been roused up by the commotion and had come to inquire the cause. The doctor must have made a hurried change of raiment, but it was complete, or else his long flowered dressing gown hid any discrepancies.

"Did he get the heast dector?" "No; I forgot to close the shutters and he got clean away. Good night."

And then the door closed, and the doctor came over toward the window and there saw Ben Alif waiting.
"Come in, man—and speak low. What didst thou with the dog?"
"Sahib, we took him to the stables of Esoofalli, over on the Nesbit road just beyond the Dinwar Temple; he is a friend of will tie the kutta up till the Sahib

thy two trusty ones so far from the Bendi Bazaar? Aye, how camest thou so opportunely. Ben Alif? Not that I regret thy coming, man, but I am curious to know. lifted and the dog sprang, but the man claimed in well-feigned dismay, "Sahib, coming, man, but I am curious to know. Twice of late I have fancied I saw thy wondrous shadow gliding near me when I have been belated in the bazaars. Speak, man, hast dared to follow me?"

"So, thou art a spy!" "Thakur, I am no spy—though had I not been near thee this night it had gone hard "Thakur? Thakur? Why callest me so?" Ben Alif shuffled clumsily and avoided

loctor's keen eyes as he answered halt-

but a trick of my poor speech. I am from the hills. my lord, and—"
"Ben Israel Ben Alif, thou liest!" "Aye, my lord, I lied."
"And thou knowest me?"
"Aye, I know thee."

"Drop thy gruff voice, man-the night has thousand ears. Now, whom thinkest thou "Thou art he who was to come."
"Ha-a-ah! How camest thou on this matter?"

"In the fight with Aguf the Red, Thakur, when I brought thee forth from the doorway, thy dress was torn—thy coat and thy banian—and I saw who thou wast."

"And the others who were with thee?"
"Nay, only I, my lord; I covered thee with one of the sheets we got from the temple

girl."
"And thou didst tell thy mistress?"
"Nay, my lord; nothing is hid from the
Wisdom Beebi; besides, she nursed thee back to life."
"That is so. And does she know of thy knowledge?"
"My lord, I think she knows all things,

but she has never questioned me."
"And what art thou, Ben Alif-for or against the 'Mark?' " "I, Thakur, am the slave of the Chand ki Beti. Beyond that, I am nothing."
"Well said, my-friend. Thou art loyal.
Now, tell me truly, how camest thou here

Now, tell me truly, how camest thou here tonight?"

"My lord, it was the Wisdom Beebl's order that we should ever follow thee in thy night walks, that no further harm might befall thee. We left thee this night at the door of thy house; aye, Thakur, it is true I was scarce ten paces from thy side. Then we returned swiftly to the house of Loda Bai, and while we had been gone the crystal had spoken, and Loda Bai called me and showed me the picture in the glass. I saw thy lighted room, my lord, and outside, in the shawdow watching thee, a man and a great dog, and I saw the man loose the dog upon thee, and then came the cloud and there was no more. As thou knowest, Hazoor, has need of him."
"Thou must have hurried to get so far and back in so short a time." said the doctor suspiciously.
"Nay. Sahib, I did not go, but sent two trusty ones who were with me."

was no more. As thou knowest, Hasoor, the glass speaks in advance, but we knew not how much, so we ran. Selim and Rhamin and Sher Ali and Ahmed and I, thy servant, ran through the night, my lord, and when we were come within a stone's

lifted and the dog sprang, but the man slipped away into the shadows, followed by Sher Ali and Selim, and whether they have caught the dastard son of a pig, Allah knows, though I fear me he gave my friends the slip in the darkness, for they know not the grounds as well as I."
"And thou thinkest this was the work of these who know me?"

"Aye, my lord; so it seems to my poor "But who could possibly know?"

"Nay, my lord, that is beyond me; but thou hast not forgotten thy late meeting with the beggars; what thinkest thou, fancy dress—masquerade—where they wear

"Aye, that is so."
"Also, my lord, beggars—pariahs—do not attempt dacoity on Sahib-logue for any "Speak out, then, my friend; give me thy true thought.""Thakur, it seems surely there were those

that knew thee and knew of the moon-stone that thou wast carrying, and so thy dewnfall and the loss of thy charm came "But who—who could know either of me or the stone? For I was not I, but the

doctor man, and he had never the slightest

"But, my lord, bethink thee. Thy com-ing has been looked for by friend and foe; the very children babble of it; and there be they who are wise in dreams, and there be they who are wise in dreams, and they who can search out any indden matter; and there have been spells and counterspells for and against thee, and there is never a jadoo maker in the whole city but who works for or against thee, Thakur. But the Wisdom Beebi is higher than them all, beyond all compare, and none will prevail against thee, though they will surely push thee

hard."
"Thine are words of wisdom, Ben Alif, and beyond thy hill tribe's getting. May thy gods be kind to thee, my brother, for thy service to me this night."

The next morning when Meredith awaked Abdulla had already prepared his bath, and entered a few moments later with the usual entered a few moments later with the usual chota-hazri of tea and toast. He glanced with a little apprehension toward the curtain beyond which the Sahib was splashing, and then proceeded to set the room to rights, fastening up the broken cheeks and restoring order generally. Despite his effrontery, however, he was decidedly relieved by the doctor's pleasant greeting in response to his obelsance, though rather surprised at the sahib's failure to introduce the subject of the night's fracas. the subject of the night's fracas.

He stood behind his master's chair while he munched his toast and drank his tea, and then placed the cigarettes and matches

Finally, as there seemed to be no inten-

kutta kither gla?" "The dog," answered Meredith from his dressing room, where he was engaged with his razor, "Oh, yes, I sent him away to a friend of mine; he's getting too savage to

keep around here."
"Did he tear the cheeks, Sahib?" There was a peculiar look on the doctor's face as he heard the hamal's question, a ook of guile, which, when he saw it re-

fancy dress-masquerade-where they wear strange dress, you know." Meredith's voice ceased and he waited for the hamal's answer with his glance fixed curiously on the doorway beyond which the

man was.

"Yes, sahib, a tamasha—I understand."
And Abdulla, too, gazed at the doorway,
silently, meditatively.

"I was smoking," continued the doctor between scrapes of his razor, "and I thought
heard some bhudmash on the veranda."

(Screen Scrape) (Scrape! Scrape! Scrape) "What was I saying? Ah, yes, a bhudmash; well, I lifted the cheeks, and Stubbs—foolish Stubbs—thought I was the bhudmash by my strange dress, and sprang at me, and between us' (Scrape! Scrape! Scrape!) "we—that is yes, between us, we tore the cheeks." (Scrape! Scrape! Scrape!)

"Yes, sahib. And the bhudmash—the real bhudmash?" questioned the hamal, who was getting nervous over the long-drawn-"A bandicoot, Abdulla—undoubtedly a bandicoot!" (Scrape! Scrape! Scrape).
"Yes, sahib—a bandicoot beyond a doubt. Sahib should set a trap."
"Good, Abdulla; very good. We will set

CHAPTER XIII.

Naturally when Nicholas returned from oonah he was much disturbed by the runors of Meredith's condition, though far from crediting them fully. To be sure, his friend did not seem quite up to the markhe was often preoccupied and lazily disinclined to lead their conversations in his usual vivacious manner. Also, there was a certain constraint, a wariness, about the man which Nicholas never recollected noweighing and watching things and people, served moments Nicholas was conscious of a subtle barrier that fenced his friend about. In the old days Meredith had ever been the aggressive one—rapid of thought and spontaneous—so that his present odd attitude was doubly noticeable to Nicholas. But even with the added fact of a slightly

nately, he was certainly astonished, al-though he acquiesced in the arrangement without much comment. Meredith's state-ment that Stubbs had turned against him was easily demonstrated to be correct; for when they went over to the stable to see him, the dog tried again and again to get at his master, and finally grew so furious as to be unmanageable. Meredith watched him thoughtfully as he strained at his heavy chain, and finally left him to Nicholas, who soon brought him to a state of quietness, and later Stubbs showed his new master the most pathetic affection, as if to mak amends for his attitude toward Meredith. A large amount of work had accumulated during Nicholas' prolonged absence at Poonah, and as he reckoned it would take him the better part of a month to catch up on, he proposed that they make their start about the first of the coming February. He had been a little doubtful if Allan, in his present nervous condition, would be willing to stick to the arrangement and make so long a trip, but was agreeably surprised to find him quite anxious to get away. As Meredith said himself, half apologetically, he did not seem able to get his grip on the interests that had absorbed him before his accident; his book was quite out of the question, and his hospital duties absolutely question, and his hospital duties absolutely irksome, while the continual surreptitious surveillance by which he was surrounded was a source of irritation, though it was so unofficial, as well as intangible, that it was impossible to take any action about it. Toward the end of Christmas week Nicholas heard it whispered that the surgeon general had been inquiring into Meredith's case, and that it was probable that he would be asked to send in his resignation and be advised to either return home or take a long vacation at one of the hill santake a long vacation at one of the hill san-itariums. This seemed to him intensely unitariums. This seemed to him intensely unjust and quite unnecessary, and, without mentioning the matter, he posted straight off to Surgeon General Beattie's office. He stated the case rationally from his own point of view, and showed how such a course would be apt to reflect on the after life of his friend; he explained their intention of taking a six weeks' trip into Behar, and begged Dr. Beattie to let the matter lie over until they saw what that trip did for Meredith. He professed himself as being profoundly certain that there was nothing wrong which could not be set right within wrong which could not be set right within a very reasonable time, and the surgeon general, who knew and appreciated Nicholas' worth as a factor in the medical history of the city, agreed to let the matter stand over as desired unless some marked change in Allan's condition should make

It was late in the afternoon when Nicholas left the "Burra Sahib's" office and stepped into his gharrie. His practice lay almost entirely among the natives, with whom, in the course of some fifteen years, he had made a reputation not only as a skillful "Hakim," but also as a "wise man." There was never the most subtle caste difference with which he was not familiarly acquainted, from those of the high and mighty Brahmin down to the Sudras, aye, and the Chucklas and their enemies, the Pariahs. He could tell a Vishnuite from a Sivaite, or one of the right-hand faction from one of the left, with never a second glance, and verily, no punctilious Brahmin jealous of the privileges of the triple-cord was more careful in the matter of etiquette than this brown, bespectacled doctor, who claimed America as his home and bragged about her prowess incontinently, and yet who probably would not have exchanged one narrow lane-say the Bendi Bazaarfor a brownstone block on 5th avenue. The place and the people were a constant source of quiet delight to him. The east had got-ten her soft arms around him and was whispering in his ear—perhaps that was why he shouted so loud for America. He drove slowly through the bazaar,

drinking in the busy, bustling life with its endless motiey of race and color; swarming crowds coming and going between the cu-riously carved and painted houses; some in bright gala dress, and again others, indeed most, in a scant loin cloth, a turban and most, in a scant foin cloth, a turban and perhaps a gaily painted umbrella. Hindus, Mussulmans, fierce, hairy Baluchs, negroes and Chinese, cheek by jowl with lordly Rajputs, big Afghans from the north, Jews, Lascars, Fakirs and Sahibs, beggars—beggars innumerable, sitting in the dust, squatting in every shady nook and rocking themselves drowsily to and fro to their everlasting monotone of "Dhurrum-Dhurrum-There were slim, bare-limbed Indian girls,

brown and comely, who swaggered back and forth and in and out the throng, bearand forth and in and out the throng, bearing aloft on their heads great brass lotahs, or baskets of chupatties, and perchance with a little naked baby astride of their hip, mischievous, brown-eyed Brahmin boys darting here and there, and bheestees sprinkling the dust and cooling the calves of the crowd; then the throng parts goodnaturedly and a tram car rolls through, to the wonder and awa of the Baluch, who, in his sheepskin noshteen, is himself as great a his sheepskin poshteen, is himself as great a curiosity to the strangers from the gulf.

And above all this curious seething oriental life-above the saffron, red and bluewave their feathered crowns, and the brilliant, blinding sunlight is fuil of big, hungry, gray-necked crows—insolent pirates—ever darting in and out and down, now into an unwary baker's basket, and anon upsetting the little pots and pans of a sweetmeat vender in a desperate onelaught on his goods.